before septa are formed. 20. Four-nucleate epibasidia. 21 to $23 ; 25$ to 27 , 33 to 35 . Abnormal septations of hypobasidia. In figure 33 no septa have been formed, while in figure 35 nucleus of lower cell is in prophase condition. 24. Immature gloeocystidium with much vacuolate protoplasmic content. 28. Uninucleate spores. 29 to 32 . Germinating spores, showing variations of germ tube.

1. Whelden, R. M. Cytological Studies in the Tremellaceae III. Sebacina. Mycologia (In press).

A New Carex Hybrid.-Sometime during the winter of 1932-33, I received an exchange packet of plants from Professor Alfred S. Goodale of Amherst College. One of these was no. 68660, labelled Carex pallescens, from Woodstock, Grafton County, New Hamphsire, collected June 21, 1932. It did not look "right" to me, so I laid it aside for further study at the Gray Herabrium, after concluding it was a hybrid. Upon showing it to Professor Fernald, he suggested that it might be $C$. hirtifolia $\times$ pallescens. Critical study would seem to show that this "educated guess" was entirely correct. The leaves are as long, as broad, and as softly pubescent as in luxuriant C. hirtifolia. In technical characters the perigynia are exactly as in C. pallescens, but the scales tend to be more truncate, as in C. hirtifolia. The pistillate spike as a whole is, however, a combination of the two species, as it is larger and more long-cylindric than in C. pallescens. The staminate spike is well developed and 2 cm . long, much as in C. hirtifolia. At the same time Professor Goodale sent another sheet to the New England Botanical Club. Both presumed parent species occur in the Woodstock region. The hybrid origin of the collection seems to be the best interpretation of the facts at the moment. Certainly no sheet of $C$. pallescens in the enormous series in the Gray and the New England Club herbaria shows any such extreme of variation. -Ludlow Griscom, Harvard University.

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